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A New Species of the Genus *Menophra* MOORE
from the Philippines (Lepidoptera, Geometridae)*

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The geometrid genus *Menophra* includes many species inhabiting the Palaearctic and Indo-Malayan regions. However, no species of the genus have hitherto been recorded from the Philippines. In this paper I will describe one new species from North Luzon, mainly based on the material collected by Dr. M. OWADA, who visited the Philippines in 1985 as a member of the Overseas Scientific Research project of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.).

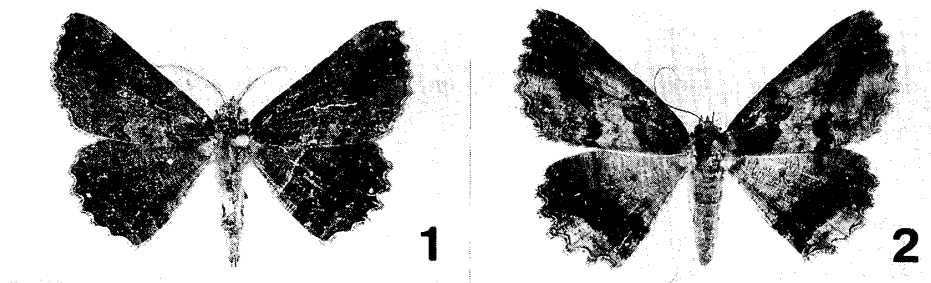
Before going further, I wish to express my cordial thanks to Dr. Mamoru OWADA, the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, who gave me a good opportunity to study part of the Geometridae from the Philippines, and also to Dr. Hiroshi INOUE, Otsuma Women's University, who gave me much invaluable advice in the course of my study and read the manuscript of this paper.

Menophra owadai sp. nov.

(Figs. 1 & 2)

Length of forewing: ♂ 21–23 mm, ♀ 23–25 mm.

Male. Vertex, front and labial palpus ochreous; labial palpus long, the second joint extending well beyond front, the terminal joint slender. Antenna bipectinate; the longest pectinations about seven or eight times as long as their basal segments. Patagium ochreous, edged with black. Tegula rufous with mixture of ochreous scales. Abdomen rufous or fuscous. Legs fuscous; hind tibia with hair-pencil. Ground colour of both wings rufous, thickly irrorated and striated with dark scales.

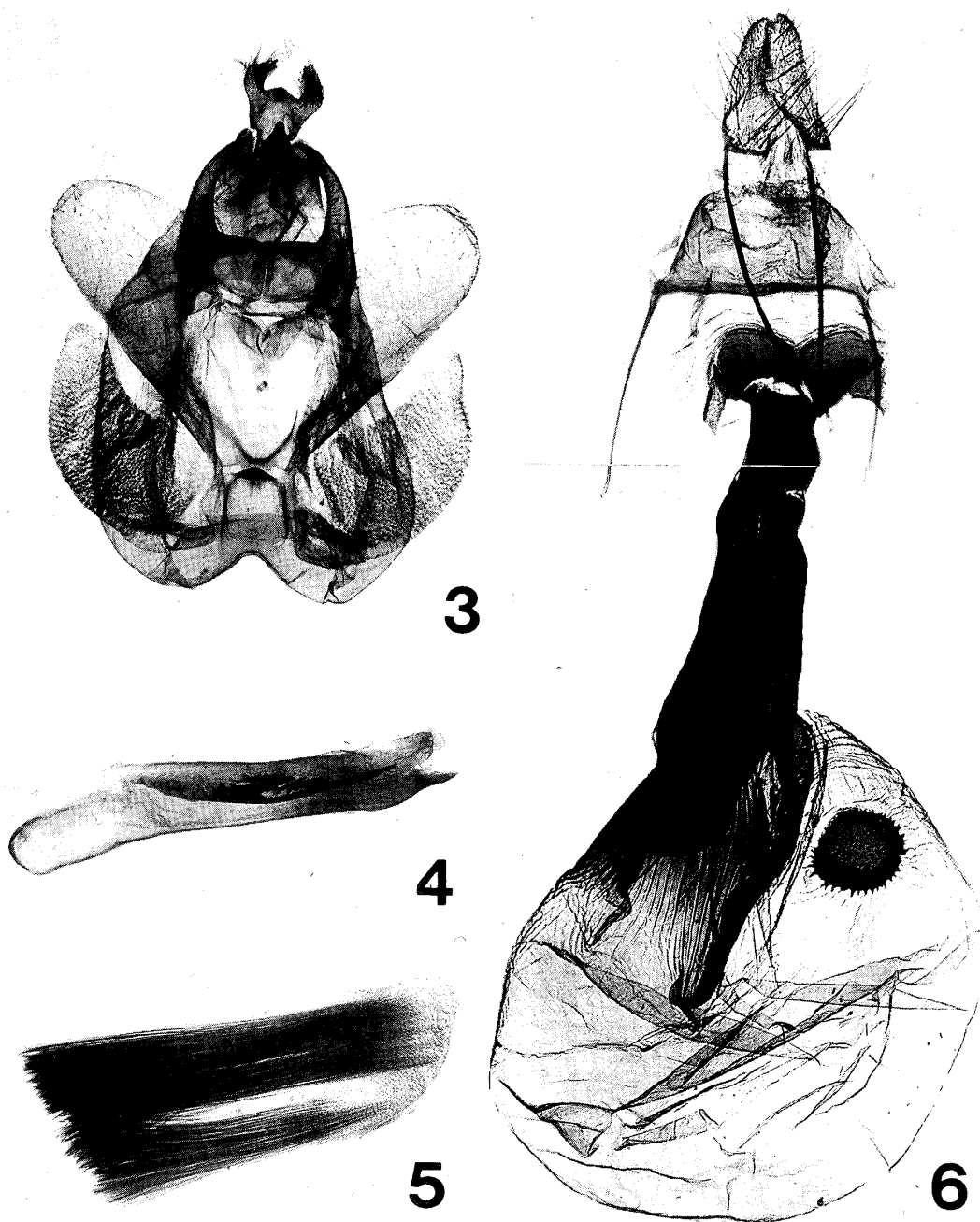


Figs. 1 & 2. *Menophra owadai* sp. nov. 1. ♂, holotype; 2. ♀, paratype.

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Forewing : antemedial and postmedial lines black, slender, with an inconspicuous dark band, the former sharply angled inwardly in cell and the latter sharply angled outwardly on vein M_1 ; terminal line wanting ; postmedial line black, waved, followed by faint dark suffusion. Under surface of both wings dark grey, with postmedial lines and discal spots.

Female. Similar to male, but lighter in colour with more clearly defined pattern, differing as follows : strongly tinged with yellow between antemedial and postmedial lines on forewing and proximad of postmedial line and near anal angle on hindwing ;



Figs. 3-6. Genitalia of *Menophra owadai* sp. nov. 3. Male, slide RS-2291 ; 4. Ditto, aedeagus ; 5. Ditto, coremata ; 6. Female, Slide RS-2189.

lines accompanied by more distinct rufous band.

Male genitalia (Figs. 3–5). Uncus broad, longer than gnathos, with paired hairy pads. Gnathos small, triangular with bluntly pointed apex. Costa completely separated from valva at base, connected to transtilla, strongly sclerotized, without any spines at apex. Outer surface of valva with coremata bearing tufts of long bristly black or brown hair (Fig. 5), easily fallen off in dissection. Vesica armed with 12–14 spines, one of them distinctly longer than the others.

Female genitalia (Fig. 6). Sterigma consisting of a small elliptical process medially and paired large plates posteriorly. Ostium bursae short. Ductus bursae ribbed and weakly sclerotized. Corpus bursae bearing one large stellate signum.

Holotype. ♂, Philippines, North Luzon, Mountain Prov., Barlig 1550 m, 17–19. vii. 1985 (M. OWADA). Paratypes. Philippines, North Luzon, Mountain Prov. 1♂2♀, same data as holotype; 2♂, Mt. Puguis 1900 m, 18. vii. 1985 (M. OWADA); 2♂, Banaway, 29. i. 1986 (native collector).

Holotype and five paratypes (4♂1♀) are deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, and two paratypes (1♂1♀) in my cabinet.

Remarks. I (SATO, 1984) described three new species of *Menophra* from Taiwan; *anaplagiata*, *mitundoi* and *nakajimai*, all closely related to *senilis* (BUTLER) from Japan and *retractaria* (MOORE) from India. The present new species is very similar to *anaplagiata* in appearance, but differs in the appreciably larger size and darker ground colour. It can be easily distinguished from the above mentioned species by bilobed uncus, spineless costal arm and well developed coremata in male genitalia, and by the shape of the sterigma in female genitalia. The presence of coremata may show similarity to *M. delineata* (WALKER) from Sarawak and its relatives; in this species hair of coremata bristly and straight, easily deplumable, whereas in *delineata*-complex they are soft and curly, more adherent.

Reference

- SATO, R., 1984. Descriptions of three new species allied to *Menophra subplagiata* (WALKER) from Taiwan (Lepidoptera: Geometridae). *Tinea*, 11: 189–197.

摘 要

フィリピン産 *Menophra* 属の 1 新種 (佐藤力夫)

エダシャク亜科の *Menophra* 属には、旧北区とインド・マレー地域から多くの種が知られているが、これまでフィリピン諸島からは未知であった。本報では、ルソン島から 1 新種を記載した。雄交尾器に coremata が発達している点で、インドの *M. retractaria* (MOORE) や日本の *M. senilis* (BUTLER) ウスクモエダシャクなどの種群とは異質である。Coremata はサラワクの *M. delineata* (WALKER) やその近縁種によく発達しているが、密生した毛は軟らかく脱落しにくいのにに対し、本種では強壯で解剖時に容易に脱落する。